For the Preservation of the material, *Please:*

. Use only pencils – no ink of any kind.

I. Keep all material either flat on the table, or well supported; there are reading stands and special paper weights available at the desk.

II. Do not trace on any material.

Victoria Bridge, Montreal.

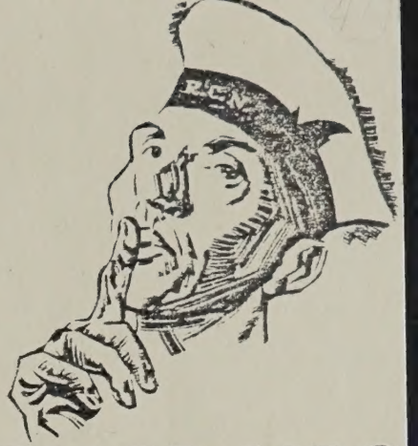
INAUGURATION BY H. R. H.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

AUGUST 25, 1860. GALLERY TICKET.

No. of Seat, ____

Press



SEALED LIPS WILL SAVE OUR SHIPS

1857 1907

50th Anniversary

Weston High Schoo

RE-UNION OF EX-PUPILS

At the Old School

Thursday, August 29th

1907

Commencing at 1:30 p. m., with Ann Meeting of Ex-Pupils Association.

COME !

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED ALL EX-PUPILS.

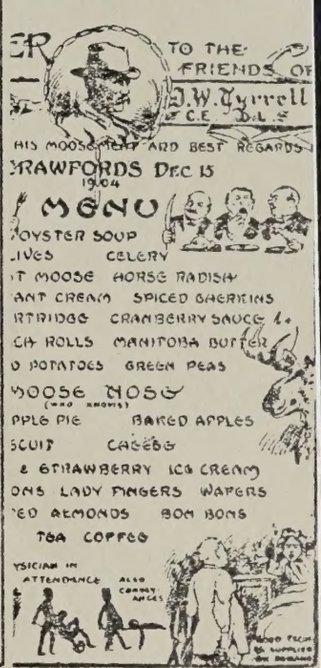
R. S. V. P.

SAVED FROM THE DUSTBIN

June 11 - August 15, 1980

The Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library

University of Toronto

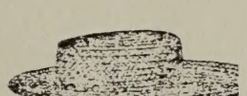


Popular in Ne

HOW IT LOOKS.

$2.98 TO $4.29 EACH.

DO YC
hat th
York? Here it is—the Short Back Sailor in rough and ready and other sorts of braids. The brim is well covered with bunches of violets or roses and foliage; a large bunch of violets or roses and foliage rises above the rest, with two large rosettes of black tulle on the sides. Just imagine this hat in all the dainty colors now in vogue. This is only one way of trimming these Short Back Sailors. You will find any other arrangements of flowers and foliage in the trimmed ts in our showrooms that are just as beautiful and just as ective.



And here is the Short Back ilor untrimmed. Lots of them black, white, navy and brown, 39c. each, finer grades at c., and finer still, including the new purple shades, at $1 ch. Great beds of foliage and a wilderness of flowers fi ich to select the garniture for these hats.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

THE T. EATON Co. LIMITED.

ain Entrance—

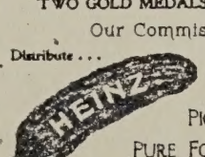
190 YONGE ST., - TORONTO, ON

Highest Awards Wherever Exhibited!

TWO GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1900.

Our Commissaries

Distribute . . .



57 VARIETIES PICKLES AND PURE FOOD PRODUCTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

We grow the seed on our vegetable farms.
The products of 18,000 acres used each year.
Over 2,500 people constantly employed.
Our nine branch factories are located in the States where soil and climate produce the best flavored fruits and vegetables.
Our products are distributed to your family grocer through our 26 branch warehouses.

1886 INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION 1886

OF TORONTO

COMPLIMENTARY SEASON TICKET

Mrs Tyrrell Esq

POSITIVELY NOT TRANSFERABLE

TREASURER MANAGER & SEC'Y

La Chaumiere

FRENCH RESTAURANT

MENU

DINNER—$1.25

From Now On We Do Not Serve Hors d'Oeuvres a la Carte

HORS D'OEUVRES CHAUMIERE
OU
POTAGE

TRUITE DE LAC MIRABEAU
FILET DE SOLE MEUNIERE
RIS DE VEAU CHAUMIERE
½ POULET MAITRE D'HOTEL
FILET MIGNON MAISON
OMELETTE AU FROMAGE

LEGUMES POMMES DE TERRE

FROMAGES ASSORTIS

DESSERTS

10% Premium on U.S. Funds

"SAVED FROM THE DUSTBIN"

An exhibition of Canadian ephemeral material

June 11, 1980 - August 15, 1980

A dictionary defines the Greek word "ephemera" as something transitory, shortlived, or lasting for only a day. In the field of collecting, this word has been adopted to describe those printed or written documents intended to be used once and then thrown away. Such documents include trade-cards, broadsheets, letterheads, time tables, posters, postcards, and admission tickets, to name only a few categories.

Saving this memorabilia, also known as "paper collectibles", has been a fascinating hobby for many people for a long time. In the past, valentines, cigarette cards and postcards were collected and lovingly preserved by being pasted into scrapbooks. Today the modern collector might choose hockey cards that came with packages of chewing gum in the 1950's, old Coca-cola advertisements, or the residue from the years of Beatlemania.

Why do people want to collect these seemingly unimportant items which were originally intended to serve a current and passing interest? One reason is because they are rare. The trifling format of ephemeral material did not signify importance and consequently the material normally was not saved. Theatre playbills are a good example of seemingly insignificant printed documents which have now become highly sought after and expensive items. On the other hand, there is still an abundance of some kinds of ephemeral material available. Its original purpose required that a great many be printed at one time for distribution, and although some were certainly discarded at the time, it is also true that a good deal still survives in old trunks or boxes in garages, farmhouses, musty basements or in attics. Consequently, such material as postcards, advertising flyers, or transportation ephemera can be purchased cheaply and sometimes is free.

Ephemeral material is also collected to supplement the teaching and understanding of historical events. For example, students learning about the First World War have a far greater understanding of what happened when factual information is complemented by reading current newspaper reports, looking at propaganda posters or seeing a person's food ration booklet. Finally, ephemera is collected for the pleasure it gives in recalling the past. For Canadians, nothing is more evocative of the "good old days" than a page of advertising from an early Eaton's catalogue.

Ephemeral material has always been recognized as valuable but only as a supplement to more important printed material such as books. Now it is being recognized as important in itself and is being preserved for its own sake. The challenge lies in the attempt to create focused, cohesive collections from an overwhelmingly large availability of material.

The Ephemeral Society was founded in London, England in 1975 and now has over 650 members from 15 countries. It has designated 1980 as The Year of Ephemera and as a way of helping promote the collection and preservation of ephemera, is sponsoring the First World Ephemera Congress in London, England, September 8-13, 1980. The Victoria and Albert Museum, The British Library, the American Antiquarian Society, the Museum of Childhood, Edinburgh, McGill University and the University of Toronto are among many institutions marking the Year of Ephemera by mounting exhibitions of ephemeral material from their own collections. Welcome to our exhibition and a nostalgic look at some aspects of the Canadian way of life, past and present.

Mary Garvie Yohn

CASE I: TRANSPORTATION

1. Road Travel

a) British Columbia. Governor, 1858-1864 (Sir James Douglas). Proclamation, no. 3, A.D. 1863, by His Excellency James Douglas ... Victoria, 1863.

> This Act is known as the "Roads' Toll Extension Act". With the discovery of gold in the Fraser Valley area of British Columbia, there was a sudden and great demand for increased transportation inland from the river routes. At first, trails were cut, and then improved roadways were constructed. As this was an expensive operation, a road toll was required. The 1863 Act increased the toll rate from the original sum levied in the Act of 1860.

b) Automobile Transport Association of Ontario. Facts about Ontario's commercial motor transport industry. ca. 1945.

2. Railways

a) Canadian Pacific Railway. A time table with notes of the westbound transcontinental train, the Great Lakes Route and the Toronto and Chicago Line. Second edition. Montreal, August 1887.

b) Canadian Pacific Railway. Brochure giving routes, hours, general information. Corrected to August 15, 1887.

c) Canadian Pacific Railway. Letter from Sir William Van Horne (1843-1915) Vice-President, C.P.R. to the train conductor, granting permission to Lord de Verci and W. Shaw Stewart to ride a freight or construction train between Banff and Glacier. Dated 30th September 1887.
Accompanied by the itinerary, on CPR stationery, of the two gentlemen from Quebec to Victoria to Ottawa, during September-October 1887.

> The last spike of the CPR transcontinental line to the Canadian west coast was driven by Donald A. Smith on November 5, 1885 at Craigellachie. A great last minute push for early completion had been made to facilitate the movement of troops to crush the Riel Rebellion.

d) Quebec and Lake St. John Railway and Branch Lines. Time table, summer 1887.

e) Grand Trunk Railway. Local time card between Toronto and suburban points in effect April 1, 1892.

f) Northern Pacific Railway Company. To the Spokane-Kootenai mining country. St. Paul, Minn., ca. 1896.

Many American railway companies had lines which ran into Canada. This brochure includes a map, travel information, and a description of the living conditions in the West Kootenay mining region of British Columbia. It was directed primarily at an American audience to encourage their prospectors, especially those with families, to come North. The principle metals mined included gold, silver, copper, iron and lead.

g) Canadian Northern Railway System. A mile a day for eleven years. Toronto, 1908.

Pamphlet distributed at the Franco-British Exhibition, Summer, 1908.

3. Ocean Travel

a) The Allan Line Steamship Company, Ltd., Montreal. Saloon passenger list. Royal Mail Turbine Steamers. St. Lawrence Route. R.M.S. Victorian. Sailing from Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool, Friday July 21st, 1911.

b) Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal. Saloon passenger list. Royal Mail Steamship Lines. Atlantic Service. R.M.S. Empress of Ireland. Sailing from Liverpool to Quebec, Friday August 11, 1911.

c) Canadian Pacific Steamships, Montreal. Brochure. Second Annual Canadian Party. A culture tour of Russia. Leaving Quebec June 29, 1935, S.S. Empress of Britain. Under personal direction of Prof. Frank R. Scott.

4. Air Travel

a) Trans-Canada Air Lines (TCA) Brochure listing transcontinental, international, and transatlantic fares, as well as general information about air travel. 1948.

b) Trans-Canada Air Lines/Air Canada. Brochure showing national and international flying routes. It also describes the various kinds of aircraft in service, such as the Viscount. ca. 1961.

c) Trans-Canada Air Lines/Air Canada. Passenger ticket and folder. Dated December 10, 1957.

d) Trans-Canada Air Lines baggage check claim stub. ca. 1960.

Trans-Canada Air Lines, now Air Canada, was formed in 1937 by an Act of Parliament as a Crown company in order to develop a scheduled transcontinental air service across Canada.

5. Toronto Transportation Commission (TTC).

   a) Route map. Revised June 15, 1950.
   b) Street railway and bus tickets (no longer in use).
   c) Transfer.

   There was a passenger-transit system in operation in Toronto as early as 1861, using horse-drawn cars. In 1892, an electric street railway was introduced. Street-cars are still in operation in the centre of the city. The first section of the subway, running north from Union Station to Eglinton Avenue under Yonge Street was opened in 1954.

6. Gray Coach Lines Limited. Return ticket, Toronto-London. This is the unused portion from London-Toronto, dated August 16, 1960. Return fare: $5.40.

7. Toronto Taxis

   a) Yellow Cabs. Business card.
   b) Metro Cab Co. Ltd. Cover from a book of charge vouchers.
   c) Abbyview Taxi. Charge voucher.

8. Welland Canal Excursion. June 7, 1850. Pass card.

9. Muskoka and Georgian Bay Navigation Company. Advertisement. Gravenhurst, ca. 1893.

CASE 2: LAND SETTLEMENT

1. Land deed dated at Kingston, Province of Quebec, October 27, 1787 in the name of Lieut. Wm. Fraser.

   After the American Revolution in 1776, Loyalists continued to come north to the British provinces for many years. The promise of free land there to those remaining loyal to the Crown undoubtedly helped to encourage many to leave the new Republic.

2. Canada (Upper Canada, 1791-1840) Lieutenant-Governor, 1791-96 (Simcoe).

A proclamation, to such as are desirous to settle on the lands of the Crown in Upper Canada. Quebec, 1792.

3. Manitoba North-West Land Co., Ltd. Manitoba and the Canadian North-West. Toronto, 188-.

> In 1870, the province of Manitoba entered Confederation. With the completion of the CPR railway, homesteaders rushed west for land. It was not long before the traditional crop in the West, furs, was replaced by a new cash crop, wheat.

4. Fulthorp, G.E. Manitoba; cheap homes on easy time and terms. Catalogue of lands for sale, with Torrens titles, and on easy terms. Winnipeg, 1890.

5. Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Canada, the granary of the world. Ottawa, 1903.

6. Frank J. Webster & Co. Facts about Western Canada. Lands. Champaign, Ill., 189-

> A brochure for the American audience containing general information about Canada, and specific information about farming, crops, land, etc., to encourage American farmers to move north and settle.

7. The Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Co. (Ltd.) Toronto. Happy homes on fertile farms.

> a) These testimonies. 1882.
> b) Opinion of the Rev. John McDougall. 1882.
> c) Open letter. 1883.

8. a) Plan of part of the Village of Weston shewing the Porter Farm. The sale of these lots will take place at the Village of Weston, on the 10th day of September next, at one o'clock p.m. Toronto, August 1856.

> The plan shows the lots divided up, to whom they were sold, and the price the lots sold for. The land was valuable because of its proximity to the railway.

b) Small advertising card issued by the agents, Dennis & Boulton, regarding the sale of the Porter Farm.

9. Treasurer's sale of lands! In arrears for taxes in the County of York ... on Friday, the 30th day of June next. Dated at Toronto, March 23, 1876.

10. Receipt dated May 5, 1865, made out to Rowland Burr in the sum of $10.00 by the Dept. of Crown Lands on the purchase of land in Lambton County.

11. William Rennie. Seed wheat. Toronto, 1875.

    Advertising flyer.

12. W.W. Kitchen. Important to farmers! Improved straight-rail fence. Patented 2nd May, 1873. Grimsby, Ont.

    Advertising poster.

13. Peter S. Gibson, Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor. Office at Willowdale.

    Trade card.

CASE 3: EPHEMERA OF WAR

1. Riel Rebellion, 1885

   a) York Rangers. Reception, 1885. Ribbon admitting Guest.
   b) 10th Royal Grenadiers, Batoche Column. Reunion, 1885-1933. Roll-call of those still living.

2. World War I, 1914-1918

   a) The King will be proud of Canada. Words by S.G. Smith. Music by Frank Eboral. Toronto, 1916.

      A patriotic Canadian military song.

   b) Toronto. Art Gallery. Exhibition of war cartoons, 26th February to 25th March, 1916. Toronto.

      Invitation card.

   c) McCrae, John, 1872-1918. In Flanders fields. Montreal, 1968.

This famous poem was published by Globe Envelopes Ltd., Montreal, in November 1968 to "commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Armistice following World War I (1914-1918) and also the Fiftieth Anniversary of the year in which died Lieutenant-Colonel John McCrae (1872-1918)."

d) Jacques, Edna, 1891-1978. In Flanders now. (An answer to Lt. - Col. John McCrae).

Edna Jacques wrote this poem in Calgary in 1919, on the bottom of a spool box. It was first published in The Calgary Herald about that time. Mostly recently, in 1970, the poem was read by the Governor-General of Canada at a war memorial service on Parliament Hill.

e) McKay, Isabel Ecclestone, 1875-1928. "Killed in action".

Poem written in memory of her son who was killed in the First World War.

f) Special service of thanksgiving and prayer on the occasion of the signing of the Armistice by Germany signifying her unconditional surrender, held in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, Sunday November 17th, 1918.

3. World War II

a) Welcome Home, Battle Patches. 1945.

For display in Toronto buses and streetcars, and also the buses of the Gray Coach Lines.

b) Formation flashes and other distinguishing insignia of the Canadian Army, together with new service ribbons of this war. 1945.

Reproduced in Maclean's magazine, July 1, 1945, from patches, insignia and ribbons supplied to the magazine by the Department of National Defense.

c) Christmas cards: Christmas 1943. RCAF souvenir.
Official RCAF Christmas card, ca. 1944.
Christmas card from H.M.C.S. Algoma, ca. 1944.
Christmas card, with poem by Wilson Macdonald, 1945.

d) Greater Toronto Waste Paper Collection. Tuesday, September 12, 1944.

Flyer.

e) Forest Hill Civilian Defence Committee (A.R.P.) Call for Volunteers. 194-

Flyer.

f) Sealed lips will save our ships. 194-. Propaganda piece from the Minister of National War Services.

g) Lord's Day Alliance of Canada.

Help us to hold what we have.
Our national war time service.
Our wartime task.

4. Ottawa. Department of National Health and Welfare. Welfare tips for survival. 1961.

Published by the Federal Government. Offers advice and instructions on preparations to be made in advance of major disasters, such as a nuclear attack.

CASE 4: EDUCATION

1. Examinations and report cards

a) University of Toronto. Department of Engineering. Easter 1886. I Year. Statistics. (Handwritten and copied on a duplicating machine)

b) Education Department, Ontario. July examinations, 1883. Intermediate and Third Class. Geography.

c) Ontario Department of Education. Time Table. Upper and Middle School Examinations. August 1927.

d) Junior Matriculation Examination Standing for Sir Frederick Banting, of Alliston, Ontario, for examinations held in July 1908.

Sir Frederick Banting, the co-discoveror of insulin, received the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1923 and was knighted in 1934.

2. Bills

a) Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton, Ont. In account with Mr. William Tyrrell for Miss Minnie Tyrrell. First term fees, ending November 16, 1870 and Second term fees, ending February 8, 1871.

b) Ontario Ladies College, Whitby. In account with Mr. William Tyrrell for Miss Elizabeth Tyrrell. Term fees, dated April 17, 1885, and receipted May 21, 1884.

3. Receipt from Victoria University in the sum of $36.00 for tuition fees, 1910-1911 session, made out to F.G. Banting.

4. Teachers' Salaries

a) William Nelson, for six months as school master at William Henry (Sorel), from 1 May to 31 October, 1803, the sum of £27 sterling.

b) Mrs. Hariet Thompson, school mistress of a school at River de Loup from 1 March to 30 June 1829, the sum of £6 sterling.

5. Alma Summer School, St. Thomas, Ont.

a) The Camera Club of the Alma Summer School, Membership List, July 1916.

b) Autographs and addresses of the Ninth Session of Alma College Summer School, July 10-17, 1916.

6. The Margaret Eaton School of Literature and Expression, Toronto. Calendar, 1924-1925.

> The School began in 1901, offering courses in literature, expression and physical education. In 1906, it obtained a charter of incorporation as a school. Timothy Eaton and his wife, Margaret Eaton, after whom the School was named, gave money to build a permanent building on Bay St. just south of Bloor St.

7. Limberlost School of Art. Summer 1934. Prospectus.

> Limberlost Lodge, a year round bungalow camp, is located 140 miles north of Toronto and 15 miles east of Huntsville, bordering on Algonquin Park.

8. Weston High School. 50th Anniversary, 1857-1907. Reunion of ex-pupils at the Old School, Thursday, August 29, 1907.

9. Ryerson Memorial Fund. Circular letter, Toronto, 1882.

> Contributions "from a cent upwards" were solicited from pupils, teachers and school administrators to pay for a statue in memory

of Egerton Ryerson (1803-1882), considered the founder of Ontario's public education system.

10. Medical education of ladies. Its permanency assured in Canada. Kingston, 188-

The first four pages of a calendar for the Kingston Medical School for Women, which was affiliated with Queen's University. A medical faculty was started at Queen's University in Kingston in 1854. In 1880, the courses offered were opened to female students.

11. Avenue Road Voluntary Public School. ca. 1900.

An early proposal for an "alternative school", which would provide advantages not offered in the regular public schools in Toronto.

12. Upper Canada College, Toronto. Prize list, 1935.

Upper Canada College, an independent boys' school, celebrated its 150th anniversary in 1979.

13. Forest Hill Village Home and School Association. Annual meeting, May 5, 1941.

Invitation.

14. University of Saskatchewan. Faculty Associations. Crisis at the University of Saskatchewan. 1967.

In 1967 the provincial government announced its intention of requiring the university to make its financial requests to the legislature in the same way as any other spending department of the government.

CASE 5: TEMPERANCE

1. Ontario. Laws, statutes, etc. An act for regulating the manner of licencing public houses, and for the more easy convicting of persons

selling spirituous liquor without licence. Newark, Upper Canada, 1794.

2. Proceedings of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, of Canada West, at its annual session, held at Bytown, October 25th, 26th and 27th, 1854. Kingston, C.W., J.M. Creighton, 1854.

   The Sons of Temperance was one of several temperance organizations which originated in the United States and then extended their movement north into the British provinces. Groups were formed as early as 1847 in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Lower Canada (Quebec). In 1848, the Sons of Temperance organized in Upper Canada (Ontario). Bytown was renamed Ottawa in 1867.

3. Women's Christian Temperance Union. Annual report. 2nd (1878) and 15th (1892).

   The Women's Christian Temperance Union, or the W.C.T.U., was one of the most influential groups working on behalf of temperance. It was founded in Canada at Owen Sound in 1874, and by 1883 the movement had become organized on a Dominion-wide scale.

4. The Canadian White Ribbon Tidings. London, Ont. April 1929.

   The official publication of the W.C.T.U., this periodical was published on the first of each month. The first issue appeared in January 1904.

5. Ontario W.C.T. Union. Dear Sisters ... H. Rockwell, Supt. of Leg. Franchise and Petitions. Kingston, Nov. 11, 1886 (Letter).

   Women owning property had the franchise in municipal elections many years before they acquired the federal vote. This letter encourages W.C.T.U. members to campaign and support those candidates (male) who also support prohibition.

6. The Scott Act was a failure; the Liquor Act would be another failure. Toronto, ca. 1895.

   The Canadian Temperance Act, passed in 1878, was commonly called the Scott Act. It imposed a form of local option regarding the sale of

liquor in every province in Canada. Unfortunately, the Act was a failure, because, among other reasons, no one could decide who had jurisdiction to enforce it - the Federal Government, or the provincial governments.

7. Liquor act analyzed. Toronto, ca. 1898.

8. Toronto. Plebiscite Campaign Committee. The Ontario Prohibition Plebiscite. To be taken January 1, 1894. Synopsis of the Plebiscite Act.

Each province held plebiscites between 1892 and 1898 on the question of prohibition. A national plebiscite was held in 1898 to gauge public feeling before drafting a federal law to curb the traffic of liquor. In the 1898 plebiscite, there was a small majority in favour of prohibition in every province except Quebec.

9. Campaign leaflets showing examples of ballots to be used in the plebiscite voting.

a) "For the honour of Old Ontario". Mark your ballot thus .....
b) The Prohibition Plebiscite. Voting September 29, 1898. Mark your ballot for prohibition as below .....

10. Cures

a) Clarke, Daniel. Inebriate hospital. Toronto, 1888.

b) Murphy Gold Cure Co. of Ontario, ltd. The Murphy Gold Cure Co. of Ontario, Ltd., have pleasure in announcing that they have opened an institute for the treatment of the alcoholic and morphine diseases and the tobacco habit ... Ottawa, ca. 1894.

c) Lakehurst Sanitarium. Oakville. A popular treatise on drunkenness and the opium habit and their successful treatment with double chloride of gold, the only cure. Toronto, ca. 1890.

While some ladies and gentlemen were fighting on religious grounds to halt the traffic of liquor through prohibition, others were attempting to have one result of the liquor traffic, alcoholism, recognized as a medical problem which required medical treatment before it could be cured.

11. a) Waterloo County Prohibition Union. Membership application form and receipt. 192-

11. b) Loyal Temperance Legion. Certificate of membership. 192-

A pledge sheet, probably to be used in Sunday school and signed by older children.

12. North West Territories Liquor Permit. Dated at Regina, N.W.T., June 14, 1889.

CASE 6: ADVERTISING

Some of the advertisements displayed are British or American in origin. However, as these products were widely sold in Canada, and the brand names easily recognized by Canadians, they are properly included here.

1. The true and genuine Oil of Spike. Sold by John Birks and Co., Successors to John Carter & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. Advertisement.

2. Buckingham's dye for the whiskers. Sold by all druggists. Nashua, N.H. Advertisement.

3. Use Dr. Hodder's burdock and sarsaparilla compound for the kidneys, liver and blood. 75 cts. Advertisement.

4. Bright's Wines Limited. Established 1874. Niagara Falls, Ont. Price list. ca. 1950.

5. Henry K. Wampole Co. Perth, Ont. Manufacturing Chemists. Wampole's perfected and tasteless preparation of the extract of cod liver oil. Advertising card sent through the mail ca. 1910.

6. The T. Eaton Company Limited, Toronto.

a) Popular in New York. ca. 1895. Advertisement.

b) Fashion dramatizes the slender silhouette. Fashion show. September 1950.

7. The Robert Simpson Company Limited, Toronto.

a) Shopping brochure, ca. 1960.

7. b) Simpson's supreme hosiery. Shade Chart, ca. 1945.

   c) Picture framing label.

8. Highland Brand Evaporated Milk. Established 1885. Helvetia Milk Condensing Company, Highland, Ill. Advertising folder.

9. Heinz. 57 varieties. Pickles and pure food products all over the world. Pittsburgh, Ill. "Our Commissary." Advertisement, ca. 1890.

10. Kraft-Maclaren Cheese Co. Ltd. Montreal, Que. The perfectly digestible cheese. Recipe book. ca. 1920.

11. R.M. Wanzer & Co., Hamilton, Ont. Invitation to view the new sewing machine company. January 20, 1869.

12. Singer Manufacturing Company.

    a) A sampling of cards distributed by the company, 1892, describing the nations of the world in which Singer sewing machines were used.

    b) The "Singer" Dorcas Society, 1895.

13. Chadwick's super sewing cottons. Eacley Mills nr. Bolton [England] 1886. Advertisement. With a calendar on the reverse side.

14. Insurance company blotters.

    a) British America Assurance Company.

    b) The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company.

    c) Atlas Assurance Ltd.

    d) The Casualty Company of Canada.

15. John Imrie, Toronto. Job and music printers. Specimens of job printing.

16. Wm. Warwick & Son, Toronto. Christmas and New Year Cards. Advertisement. A loose page from the periodical Books and Notions, March 1884.

17. Maplewood Orchards, Markham, Ontario.

17. a) Maplewood Orchard News, May 1932 and August 1932.

b) Advertising letter, Fall 1932.

Maplewood Orchards was an apple tree farm belonging to Joseph Burr Tyrrell (1858-1957), a geologist and historian, who carried out explorations in the Northwest Territories with the Geological Survey of Canada between 1881 and 1898. It is now the site of the Metropolitan Toronto Zoo.

18. Stone and Wellington, Nursery men. Toronto and Welland. New climbing rose. Dorothy Perkins. ca. 1900. Advertising leaflet.

19. Macdonald's Tobaccos & cigarettes, Montreal. 2 cigarette cards.

20. Esso. Agent's telephone number in case of problems with the oil furnace.

21. N. Smith Belting Works, Toronto. Advertising leaflets.

CASE 7: EPHEMERA OF DEATH

1. Funeral invitations

a) William Taylor, Montreal, 5th March 1791.

b) Mary Scarlett, York, August 22, 1827.

c) Jean Philippe Leprohon, Montreal, Juin 30, 1831.

d) Duncan Kennedy, Toronto, March 31, 183-

e) Rachel, wife of Mr. James Ferguson, Emily, February 8, 1877.

f) Col. A.T.H. Williams, M.P., Port Hope, July 1885.

g) Elizabeth Fallis, wife of James Fallis, Manvers, February 26, 1888.

h) Jane Bellamy, relict of the late Wm. Mullen, Cavan, October 23, 1895.

2. In Memoriam cards

a) Sarah Jane Hoadley, Deptford, October 7, 1865.

b) Susan Fallis, Manvers, September 29, 1923.

2. c) Isabelle Nottingham, Toronto, May 7, 1952.

3. Special form of service in commemoration of The Late President of the United States of America, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, of Blessed and Glorious Memory. Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, Wednesday, November 27, 1963.

   John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas on Friday November 22, 1963. A State Funeral was held in Washington, D.C. on Monday November 25, 1963.

4. Cemeteries

   a) Deed of purchase by John Cameron Douglas for a plot in the Lakeview Cemetery, Sarnia, 1894.

   b) Deed of purchase by Edward Charles Bee for a plot in the Park Lawn Cemetery, Toronto, 1933.

   c) Two receipts, Park Lawn Cemetery, for payment in full of a plot and for corner stones, 1933.

   d) Toronto General Burying Grounds Trust. Historical sketch and rules-and-regulations, 1826-1891. Toronto, Dudley and Burns, printers, 1891.

5. The Estate of the Late Hon. W.W. Baldwin to John Ross. Toronto, January 13, 1884.

   William Warren Baldwin (1775-1844) was a practicing physician and lawyer as well as a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada (1824-1830) and a member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada (1841-1844). He died on January 8, 1844. This is a list of his funeral expenses, to be applied against the estate, right down to the 5 shillings charged for the tolling of the bell.

6. Death lists from the smallpox epidemic which occured in Montreal in the latter part of 1885.

   The lists were compiled from lists of those buried in municipal cemeteries and then published in the newspapers. These lists are part of a scrapbook compiled by Alexander Milton Ross (1832-1897) a fierce opponent of compulsary vaccination against small-pox. He believed the vaccine actively encouraged the development of the disease as well as being the cause of numerous other diseases.

CASE 8: MONEY AND TAXES

1. a) Commercial Bank, M.D., at Brockville.
Promissory notes, blank, uncut, 183-

The Commercial Bank of the Midland District was granted its charter at Kingston in 1832. At the time, the only other chartered bank in Upper Canada (i.e. Ontario) was the Bank of Upper Canada. It received its charter in 1821 and was largely controlled by the Family Compact.

b) Promissory note, blank, 18--. In the sum of 5 shillings for use in the County of Wellington, payable at the Office of the Treasurer in Guelph.

c) Promissory note, cancelled. Dated May 19, 1858. Payable at the Bank of British North America, Toronto.

The Bank of British North America was founded at Montreal in 1836. It is no longer active.

d) Promissory note, cancelled. Dated April 23, 1858. Payable at the Branch City Bank, Montreal, in Toronto.

The City Bank was founded at Montreal in 1833. It is no longer active.

2. a) Bank of Toronto. Deposit slip. 186-

b) Bank of Toronto. Bank cheque. 193-

c) 2 cancelled promissory notes, dated October 6, 1857 and March 1, 1858.

The Bank of Toronto was founded in 1855, twelve years before Confederation in 1867. The Bank is still active today. In 1955, the Dominion Bank (f. 1869) merged with the Bank of Toronto to form the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

3. Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. How you may benefit from personal loans. ca. 1961.

At this time, a personal bank loan could be had at an annual interest rate of 6%. Twenty years later, this rate stands at approximately 15%. The Bank of Commerce (f. 1867) and the Imperial Bank of Canada (f. 1873) merged to become the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

4. Paper currency

a) Hudson's Bay Co. Ltd. Bank notes. Issued at York Factory in denominations of 5 shillings and one pound sterling. Dated 17 November 1820 and 1 June 1821.

b) Bank notes printed in Perth, Upper Canada in denominations of 6 pence, 7 1/2 pence, 1 shilling, and 1 shilling 3 pence. Dated 183-

c) "Shin-plaster", worth $0.25 at the time. Dated July 23, 1923. With information about "shin-plasters", or fractional currency, issued by the Royal Bank of Canada, November 1, 1941.

d) Centennial dollar issued by the Bank of Canada in 1967.

5. a) Municipal tax assessment for the Municipality of Cavan, dated December 1, 1875.

b) Municipal tax assessment for the Muncipality of Weston, dated August 1882.

The Municipality of Weston is now part of the Borough of York in Metropolitan Toronto.

6. Smith, Lancelot J. How to prepare your income tax. Toronto, W. Collins Sons, 1948.

7. Ottawa. Revenue Canada. Taxation. Your 1979 general tax guide and return - for residents of Ontario.

_____. Mortgage interest and property tax credits for 1979. Schedule 11.

After the Federal Election on February 18, 1980, and the subsequent change in Government, the promise of mortgage deductibility on income taxes was dropped by the Liberals. The Progressive Conservative Government, who had made the promise, had already prepared and sent out the income tax forms, however. Schedule 11 had to be discarded as it now had no purpose.

8. The Province of Quebec Lottery, July 1892. Statement declaring the winner of the $3,750.00 prize, Joseph Duclos. French on the verso.

9. Receipt, dated June 11, 1858 for a safe from J. and J. Taylor, Toronto, patentees and manufacturers of the improved "Provincial" fire and burglar proof salamander safes.

Some items on display may not be ephemeral in the strictest sense but have been included to complement the other material displayed.

Cover designed by Karen Taylor

Additional material is on display in the Reading Rooms on the first floor